No. 13,986.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1897-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

JAPAN TAKES A HAND

Report That Her Fleet Has Arrived at Post Hamilton.

ENGLISH FLEET IS REINFORCED

Peculiar Contract Under Which Russia Seized Corea.

LONDON, December 28.-The Globe this afterneon says a private telegram reached Lordon last evening, announcing that over twenty British warships have arrived at

A special dispatch from Shanghai says the British fleet has anchored at Port Hamilton. The dispatch further says that a re-

port is current at Chee Foo to the effect that the Japanese fleet has also arrived at Russia's Contract With Corea.

TACOMA, Wash., December 28.-The peculiar and remarkable contract under which Russia seized the Corean finances and cus-toms and thereby forced out McLeavy toms and thereby forced out McLeavy Brown, the representative of English interests, recently and which so offended England that the British Pacific squadron has been dispatched to Chemulpo, near

sian government to send to Corea an official versed in finance, whose functions would be to transact all the financial business in Corea and to take charge at the ness in Corea and to take charge at the same time of her customs, the Russian government acceded to the request and directed Mr. Alexieff (described as 'member of the great council') to proceed to Seoul, where he recently arrived.

"Now, therefore, the Corean minister of foreign affairs and the Russian minister, acting on behalf of their respective governments, have consulted as to the duties

ernments, have consulted as to the dutie to be henceforth undertaken by Mr. Alexieff and have agreed as follows:

Adviser to Finance Department.

"Mr. Alexieff is appointed as adviser to the Corean finance department and as superintendent of customs. The various departments and offices of Corea shall conduct the financial affairs appertaining to them in accordance with the recommendations and directions of the financial adviser and shall supply him with whatever documentary assistance or aid of any other kind he may require. The financial adviser shall specially provide a suitable person to superintend the Corean costoms in lieu of the present occupant of that post. The superintendent of customs shall report to him all expenditures and receipts. Should the finan-cial adviser have occasion to leave his post, he shall previously select a competent locum ten's, and shall make him discharge government and the Russian government. In the event of the financial adviser returning to Russia, he shall not leave Corea un til a successor has arrived to discharge hi duties. The period of this engagement is urlimited."

Seizure Was Permanent.

It is dated October 5. It will be seen that Russia not only seizes the finance and custems of Corea, but proposes to forever hold the same, notwithstanding that in her treaty with Japan after the Chino-Japan war she specifically agreed to join Japan in maintaining the independence of Corea and not to do any act that would jeopardize Japan's influence there.

McLeavy Brown refused to accept his dis-missal, and returned his discharge to the King and Emperor of Corea. He appealed to the British consul and the latter reportid the situation to England.

CHINA DISTRACTED BY FEAR.

Over Attitude of Powers. PEKIN, December 28.-The German ques tion is unsettled. China's difficulty is inereased owing to the uncertainty of the

Difficulties Increased by Uncertainty

attitude of the powers. Germany's withdrawal from Kias Chou bay is said to be conditional upon her finding a suitable naval station elsewhere. China is becoming alarmed at the pres-

ent situation. The government appears to be utterly powerless. No answer has been from Russia concerning the proposed loan. There are calamitous forebod-irgs connected with the sun's eclipse on the Chinese new year day.

EDGE TOOL TRUST FORMED.

Plant to Be Established at Charleroi, South of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., December 28,-Eighty per cent of the edge-tool manufacturers in the United States have consolidated their interests and have arranged for the erection of a new plant near Charleroi, about forty miles south of this city, on

the Monongahela river.

The concern will be known as the American Ax and Tool Company, and will have a capital stock of \$2,000,000. It will employ over 2,000 skilled workmen, and the average weekly pay roll will amount to \$10,000. The consolidated plant will be in operation within six months,

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW

Fatal Quarrel Between Two Kent County, Md., Farmers,

WILMINGTON, Del., December 28 .- A Sassafras, Kent county, Md., this morning John Davis, a young farm hand, was stab bed to death by his brother-in-law, Joseph Wallace. The men met at John Anderson's store and quarreled. Davis struck at Wailace. The latter seized him around the waist with his left hand, and, drawing a large penknife with the other, stabbed him savagely five times in the right breast. Davis dropped to the ground and died almost instantly. Wallace was arrested and placed in jail at Chestertown.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT SEA.

Ship's Foreyard Parts, Causing Death

of Six Sailors. HALIFAX, N. S. December 28.-A special dispatch from Bermuda reports a terrible accident at sea on the ship Vanioo, in which six lives were lost. The Vanloo, which is on a voyage from Cardiff to St. Johns, N. B., has put in there with loss of gails. She reports that on December 20 the foreyard suddenly parted and fell to the deck. A rumber of men were at work in the rigging at the time, and others were on deck immediately below. Of nine who were carried down by the falling yard, or were struck when it descended, three were killed instantly and three others who took the chances of escaping by jumping into the sea were drowned. Only the day before this accident one of the crew was killed by falling from aloft to the deck. The ship Vanloo belongs to Yarmouth, N. S.

TRAMPED OUT OF DAWSON FOR POOR OF CUBA

Richard Shaw Brings Latest News From Klondike Metropolis.

Thinks There is Food Enough There to Last Through the Winter -New Gold Fields.

VICTORIA, B. C., December 28.-The steamer Tees, from Skaguay, brought down five Klondikers-Richard Shaw of Victoria, who left Dawson on December 16, and three other Victorians, and T. Hanby of Seattle-SITUATION GROWS CRITICAL who started on their tramp October 27. The party leaving on the latter date ran out of provisions at Fort Selkirk and had to beg their way along, getting food at different camps, or, when it was not to be had, living on anything they could shoot. Shaw came out by dog train, leaving Dawson after the ice formed. He passed fifty men along the river bound outward. They were all coming along with just enough

food to last them. At Stewart river forty-three outfits bound for Dawson were frozen in. Two of the three rafts of beef which were on bars just above Dawson were carried down the river right past the town by the floating ice. On the night of November 15 Jim Cary's saloon at Dawson was robbed of \$20,000. Ed Lord, the bartender, and two other men were cerested.

A report reached Dawson of a rich strike made on "43 Below" on Hunter creek. The district went \$3 to the pan and there were five feet of gravel. Dominion creek is also

has been dispatched to Chemulpo, near Seoul, the capital of Corca, has been translated, and for the first time is now made public. The complete text is as follows:

"In accordance with the commands of the Emperor of Corea, the Corean minister plenipotentiary in Russia, Min Yon Hwan, having requested the imperial Russia."

In the feet of gravel. Dominion creek is also turning out well.

Americans complain bitterly of having to pay duty on their outfits at Tagish lake.

J. W. Mackay, who left Dawson on November 13, reached Skaguay before the brought \$75,000 in dust. Shaw says none of the men on the trails will get down until the ice goes out in the spring. Just before he left claim owners reduced wages fore he left claim owners reduced wages from \$15 to \$10 per day, and men were threatening to go on a strike.

Speaking of the food situation at Dawson, Shaw stated that food was scarce, but that the men now there have enough to last them through the wint.

last them through the winter. There are a number of men along the trails who are not very well provided. All the recent mails are at Big Salmon waiting means of transportation to Dawson transportation to Dawson.

THREATENED W. K. VANDERBILT. North Carolina Negro in Jail for At-

tempt to Extort Money. NEW YORK, December 28.-J. W. Harris, a North Carolina negro, was arraigned today on the charge of sending threatening letters to William K. Vanderbilt, Charles Broadway Rouss, John Wanamaker and

The letters demanded money under threat of personal violence, and alleged that the writer was a member of a society formed to extort relief from millionaires at any price. As no one appeared to prosecute, Harris was committed to the work house

BIG FIRE IN DETROIT.

Free Press Building at One Time Threatened With Destruction.

DETROIT, Mich., December 28.-The At cade building, owned by the Heineman estate, on West Larned street, burned early this morning, completely destroying the paper stock of William C. Jupp, the stock and plant of Charles L. Roehm & Son, wholesale stationers, and the stock of perfume materials of the Elysium Manufacturing Company.

The five-story structure to the west of the Arcade building, occupied by the De-troit Free Press Printing Company, was for a time threatened with destruction building was flooded with water, and the stocks and plants of the Free Press Printing Company, Cliff & Higgins, bookbinders, and the Habbin Engraving Company were

nearly ruined. The total loss on the two buildings and their contents will reach \$125,000, of which the Free Press Printing Company sustains the heaviest share, about \$60,000, with \$45, 000 insurance. The other losses are fairly covered by insurance. Cause of the fire is

NEWPORT AT GREYTOWN.

United States Gunboat With Party to Survey Nicaraguan Canal.

NEW YORK, December 28.-The Atlas Line steamer Alene, which arrived today from Kingston and Central American ports reports the arrival at Greytown, Nicaragua, on December 17, of the gunboat Newport, with the Nicaraguan canal survey party on board, all well. A large force of laborers from Port Limon had already arrived at Greytown to aid in the work of the sur-

vey.
There was considerable excitement at Port Limon on December 20, owing to expected trouble with Nicaragua. A large force of Costa Rican troops were in Por-Limon when the Alene sailed.

STENOGRAPHERS STRIKE.

State Asked to Provide Reporters for

Leutgert's Defense. CHICAGO, December 28.-Stenographers employed by the defense in the Luetgert case have struck. They did not appear in court when the case was called today, and the defense may have to depend upon the notes taken by the state's attorney's stenographers if it is found necessary to take the case to the Supreme Court. Attorney Harmon, it is said, will ask the court to re quire the state to furnish the defense with a copy of the testimony each day on the ground that Luetgert has no money to pay or stenographers, and that the life of the prisoner will be imperilled unless provision is made to protect his rights.

SHORT CABINET MEETING.

Three of the Members Were Not

Present. Secretary Alger is still ill at his home and was not present at the cabinet meeting today. Secretary Gage is in Baltimore and Secretary Bliss is in New York. The absence of all three of these officials made the cabinet meeting today a short one. Nothing of importance was discussed beyend the Cuban relief proposed by the President.

There were few visitors, for which the President was grateful. He would not object should this prove the rule for the remainder of the week.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE SUPPLIES. Decision in the Matter of Advertising for Bids.

Selicitor General Richardson or the De partment of Justice has decided that as the deaf and dumb asylum is under the Interior Department it must comply with the laws of that and all other departments in the matter of advertising for bids for sup-plies.

Section 3700 of the Revised Statutes prosection 3700 of the Revised Statutes provide that contracts for supplies for the department shall be let by advertising for bids. The solicitor general holds that the deaf and dumb asylum comes under that section and must hereafter advertise for bids for supplies. The decision is to the Secretary of the Interior.

Generous Response From the American People Hoped.

MONEY SENT TO CONSUL GENERAL LEE

Acute Distress Throughout the Island.

received a substantial impetus, and the outlook is regarded as exceedingly encouraging for a general and generous response from the people of the United States. Two contributions of money have been already received at the State Department from charitably disposed persons, whose names are withheld at their own request. One amounted to \$5,000 and the other to \$5. The money was remitted by telegraph this morning to Consul General Lee at Havana for immediate use in relieving the more pressing cases.

Discussed at Cabinet Meeting.

President McKinley is deeply interested in eeing a great success of the plans of american aid for the starving Cubans. He sincerely hopes that every American will do what he can to aid in the subscription now being made. This is true of each cabinet officer and of the officials of the adminis tration generally.

At today's cabinet meeting the situation

was discussed and the President expressed the belief that there would be a generous response from all sections of the country to the appeal sent out a few days ago. The responses so far at the White House have been few, but it is not expected that the subscriptions will begin to be large or nu-merous for the next few days. Not many of these subscriptions will pass through the White House. They will be made direct to Consul General Lee or go to the State Department, from which they will be forwarded to the American consul general. The President was pleased at the contribution of \$5,000 forwarded to General Lee today. He hopes to see many repetitions of this. He knows how grave the situation is on the island and that much money

and provisions are needed. He has been kept posted as to the situation and would not have issued the appeal had he not not have issued the appeal had he not known that it was the last and only hope of succor for the afflicted natives of the island. Knowing the imperative necessity of speedy aid, the President hopes that the country will also see the importance of doing something without delay. He would be gratified to see the responses to his appeal such as to show to the world the spirit of charity and hymenity so characteristic of charity and humanity so characteristic of

It is thought that the first and largest subscriptions will be from the larger cities and that these will be followed by subscriptions from all quarters.

The cabinet members will probably exhibit an activity testifying the interest of the administration in the success of the plan of relief. Their individual efforts are likely to be felt within a few days. Postmaster General Gary will probably give his time to some work in Maryland, and in every way possible this will be followed by other members of the official family.

President McKinley has the greatest con

fidence in Consul General Lee to do the most good with the funds and articles sent to him. He believes that General Lee will know exactly where to place everything and how to place it. He thinks that direct contributions to General Lee would be of benefit at this time.

Official advices to the State Department

show that acute distress prevails among many thousands of people in Cuba, and that the local authorities are powerless in the matter. Starvation not only impends, but is an actual condition. The President and the Secretary of State have been informed of this most distressful state of affairs from sources whose credibility can-not be questioned. It was on information of this character that the recent executive appeal to the benevolence of the people of he United States was based.

The President's Appeal. That appeal was as follows:

"Department of State. "WASHINGTON, December 24, 1897.

"By direction of the President, the public is informed that, in deference to the earnest desire of the government to contribute by effective action toward the relief of the suffering people in the of Cuba, arrangements have fected by which charitable contributions in money or in kind can be sent to the is the benevolently disposed people of the United States. Money, provisions, clothing, medicines and the like articles clothing, medicines and the like articles of prime necessity can be forwarded to General Fitzhugh Lee, the consul general of the United States at Havana, and all articles, now dutiable by law, so consigned will be admitted into Cuba free of duty consul general has been instructed to receive the same and to co-operate with the local authorities and the charitable boards for the distribution of such relief among the destitute and needy people of

The President is confident that the people of the United States, who have on many occasions in the past responded most generously to the cry for bread from people stricken by famine or sore calamity, who have beheld no less generous action on the part of foreign communities when their own countrymen have suffered from fire and flood, will heed the appeal for aid that comes from the destitute at their own threshold, and especially at this season of good will and rejoicing give of their abund-

ance to this humane end. "JOHN SHERMAN." In the issue of this appeal, the President power in bringing the matter to the atten tion of the American people. The State Department is exerting its full authority to assist in mitigating the conditions in Cuba and in pointing out the way to further al-leviate the intense suffering of the recon-

centradoes. Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secr tary Day expressed the hope today that the American people would come promptly to the relief by subscriptions of money clothing, medicines and supplies of various

The Star's Subscription Fund.

Judge Day said that the newspapers could ender valuable aid in carrying on this humane movement, and he applauded the action of The Evening Star Company in starting a popular subscription and in its er deavor to arouse the charitable people of the District to a full realization of the extreme urgency of the situation. It was explained at the State Department

tcday that complete arrangements have been made for the prompt distribution of all contributions of money, food, clothing, etc., and that Consul General Lee has undercontributions of money, food, clothing, etc., and that Consul General Lee has undertaken, with the aid of the American consular officers in Cuba, to give personal attention to the alleviation of distress by the distribution of the gifts of the American people. One of the line steamers plying between New York and Havana—the Ward line—has undertaken to forward any contributions of goods to Consul General Lee at Havana, and it is believed that the American railroads will do their part by carrying the goods to the seaboard. The Spanish authorities have consented to remit all duties on relief supplies so forwarded. The State Department directs that

they be sent direct to Consul General Lee, either money by draft, or check, or goods. Consul General Lee has cabled the State Department just what is wanting at this juncture, and his list is as follows: Summer clothing, second-hand or otherwise, principally for women and children; medicines for fevers, including a large proportion of quinine; hard bread; corn meal, bacon, rice, potatoes, beans, peas, salt fish (principally codifish); any canned goods, especially condensed milk for the starving children. Meney will also be useful to secure nurses, medicines, and for many other purposes.

Mr. Pepper's Statements Corroborated

Mr. Pepper's Statements Corroborated Recent reports received at the State

Department fully corroborate the statements made in the letters of Mr. Charles F. Pepper to The Star, as to the deplorable SUFFERING OF THE PEOPLE

The movement imagurated by the government for the relief of the becople in distress on the Island of Cuba has already received a substantial importus and the out. established by Gen. Blanco are not expected to yield for some time yet. Meanwhile the former concentradoes are only slightly better off than they were in the camps to which they were driven by Weyler's or-ders, where their sufferings were extreme It is hoped that the movement started by President McKinley will speedily result in a material improvement of the situation.

Not Leading to Intervention. Mr. Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, expresses strong disapproval of reports that the relief measures adopted by the United States, and co-operated in by Spain, are a step toward intervention by this gov-ernment in the affairs of Cuba. The minister characterizes such reports as an effort to mix politics with charity, and as calcu-lated to excite ill-feeling which will embarrass the charitable movement and impede its execution in Havana and through-

out the island. Referring to the subject, he said today:
"This talk of intervention in certain quarters has no other purpose than to embitter both countries and to divert the essential purpose of alms-giving. The extension of aid to the sufferers in Cuba is no more inand to the sufferers in Cuba is no more in-tervention than was the action of all the nations of the world-including Spain-to extend help to Chicago after the big fire, or of the United States sending a ship load of grain to Russia and last year to India, and of the city of London in sending food and money to Paris when the siege by the Germans was raised."

Turning to a dispatch just received from Dr. Congosto, secretary general at Havana, the minister proceeded, quoting in part from the dispatch:

Relief Measures at Havana. "It is not true that the Spanish authorities in Cuba are not equal to the situation. Succor is being given abundantly and relief committees are in regular operation. In two of the provinces-Puerto Principe and Santiago-there has been no concentra-tion. Forty plantations are grinding sugar and there is ample work for those who want it. Many of the reconcentradoes who are reported to be suffering are in such condi-

tion through an unwillingness to work.

"The energy with which relief measures are being conducted in Havana is shown by a giance at the Havana papers every day, where there are long lists of charitable donations from private parties of con-densed milk, corn med and like articles, specially serviceable for the relief of children. It should be borne in mind, also, that the Spanish government has remitted all duties on relief supplies sent to Cuba, so that for every dolar of supplies entering Cuba Spain adds a considerable percentage,

"It is perfectly well understood that the American help will be received with the spirit that it is given, and the American government—as Secretary Sherman ex-pressed in his recent letter—offers the well-known generosity of the American people in the same spirit that they have accepted foreign help in cases of public calamity. It seems that some who make statements as to conditions in Cuba forget that the of war cannot be mitigated in a short time. They fail to compare the actual situation of today with that of the past, and they totally disregard the efforts made to improve the situation. After all, it is proba-bly unnecessary to answer those who will go to such an extreme as to mix intervention and intrusion with the acts of mercy of a nation well-known for its generosity

and charity.' One Dollar Subscription Suggested. To the Editor of The Evening Star:

Touching the earnest call of the President upon our people for the relief of the Cuban sufferers, will it not be well for The Star (always forward in thus aiding all really true charities and good works) to start dollar subscriptions in response to same? If every one in the United States who can thus give his "mite" will do so-and hosts I am sure, will gladly embrace the oppor tunity-this great and sore need will be speedily and amply met—and more. I have already sent mine—direct. Will you not sent mine-direct. Will you not kindly do this? Xmastide, 1897.

The Star Will Receive Contributions. In order to relieve those living in Washington and vicinity who wish to contribute to the aid of the Cubans from the necessity of sending their contributions to Havana, The Evening Star Company will receive and acknowledge monetary gifts, and will ferward them to Consul General Lee.

A correspondent has suggested a popular fund, composed of one-dollar subscriptions. These and all others that may be sent The Star will forward to Havana. The Evening Star Company has subscribed \$100 toward the fund.

RESTORATION OF CADETS.

Secretary Long Favors Their Ap-

pointment to the Navy.

Secretary Long has written a letter to Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate naval committee, indorsing the bill providing for the restoration to the navy of a number of cadets who were discharged several years ago because there were vacancies in the service. The bill authorises the appointment of these young men as assistant engineers, which branch is now short its quota. Engineer-in-Chief Melville says the existing vacancies cannot be filled from the annual list of graduates at the Naval Academy under existing law. Secretary Long says that fifteen or twenty of the navy, and in his opinion they would make creditable officers. He recommends to the naval committee that these men be appointed to such grades as will give them the actual and relative rank immediately below the classes with which they would have taken rank if they had been commissioned upon graduation. He is strongly opposed, however, to the proposition to give the men back pay for the time they have posed, however, to the proposition to give the men back pay for the time they have

NEW YEAR RECEPTIONS.

been out of the service.

Lists of Those Receiving or Not Receiving to Be Published Friday.

The Star will publish, Friday, a list of those receiving or not receiving New Year day. Persons desiring to announce that they will or will not receive can do so without any charge by sending notices to The Star any time prior to 9 o'clock Friday morning. The notices should contain only the announcement that there will or will not be a reception and the names and addresses. Every netice must be properly authenticated to ensure publication

FINANCIAL MEASURE

Character of the Proposed Monetary Commission Bill.

SPECIFIC TERMS ARE WITHHELD

Will Extend National and Private Banking Facilities.

CONSIDERATION EXPECTED

When Congress reassembles the banking and currency committee of the House will wait a reasonable length of time for the currency bill which has been prepared by the monetary commission appointed at the Indianapolis convention of business men It is proposed to give the bill consideration if it comes in time. As all readers of The Star know, the commission has been in session in this city during the fall months, and recently completed its report upon a

The terms of the bill are being withheld from the public for the present, but enough is known to derive an idea of the general character of the proposed financial measure. In a general way it can be stated that the bill will embody the financial recommendations of the President, some of Secretary Gage's, and, in addition, will carry provisions for extending national and private banking facilities, so as to make easier borrowing and lending money in times of need and panic.

In connection with the general subject of the finances, it is the belief in congressional circles that there is no clash of opinion between Secretary Gage and the President upon the maintenance of the gold

dent upon the maintenance of the gold standard. They are together on that subject, and the point where they part company is upon the advisability of proceeding to more radical steps in the direction of the extension of a policy of currency restriction. It is said the President is willing to stand upon the present relieve of the restand upon the present policy of the re-publican party, as declared in the conven-tion, but hesitates to follow some of his more radical advisers until the people have been educated to the point of being in har-mony, and thorough understanding with such extension.

such extension.

The banking and currency committee of such extension.

The banking and currency committee of the House will not attempt, at this session of Congress, to take up for consideration a bill carrying out the ideas of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the bonded debt and to funding the public debt. The committee will act upon three bills, providing respectively for the establishment of rational banks in small cities, the extension of circulation of national banks and the reduction of the tax upon them.

In conversation with a Star reporter some days ago, Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee said he thought two of these bills might pass the Senate. He entertained a doubt whether the third measure mentioned above would be able to get through the Senate, although the three bills would probably pass the House.

In that talk with a Star reporter Mr. Dingley said the only financial bill which could come before the ways and means committee would be a plan for funding the public debt. He had grave doubts of the probability of the committee reporting such a measure, as it would be useless, in view

probability of the committee reporting such measure, as it would be useless in of the feeling in the Senate. He said that while it was true the government could save \$12,000,000 a year in interest charges by funding the debt by the issuance of lowrate gold bonds, there were people in Congress who would prefer paying the \$12,000, 000 to seeing the word "gold" incorporated in the bonds.

TREATIES FINALLY NEGOTIATED. An Incident of the Cleveland Admin istration Recalled.

The Orange Free State has ratified th extradition treaty between that country and the United States recently negotiated and has returned the document to Washington, where it awaits the action of the United States Senate.

It was this convention, together with a similar treaty negotiated with the Argentine Republic, that made up an issue between President Cleveland and the Senate, resulting in the shelving of both treaties. As submitted to the Senate by President Cleveland the treaties contained clauses permitting an American citizen to be surrendered under extradition to the legal authorities of the Argentine Republic or of the Orange Free State, or, vice versa of those countries a native who had es caped from the United States after com-mission of a crime. The Senate very promptly rejected this radical departure theory of our extradition proceed ings and cut them out of the treaties by amendments. This resulted in sending the documents back to the State Department for transmission to the other parties to the treaties in order that they might have an opportunity to pass upon the amend-ments. But President Cleveland positively refused to go any further forward with the treaties unless Congress accepted his ideas on the point at issue, and the documents have laid on the shelf until the pres-ent administration took them up soon after it assumed office and resumed the negotia-tions looking to their final completion on the lines indicated by the Senate.

Personal Mention. Mr. E. Burt Beckwith of Harvard University is spending his vacation at the

home of his mother, at 1448 Q street north-

west. Mr. William H. Stansbury is seriously ill at his residence, 619 2d street northeast. Mr. H. T. Newcomb of the United States Department of Agriculture left for Cleveland, Ohio, this morning to attend the terth annual meeting of the American Eco-

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip spent Christmas in Chicago, but is at his desk Ensign G. L. Stone of the New York is in the city on leave of absence. He is at 1721 De Sales street. Lieut. W. L. Rodgers of the Foote was at the Navy Department today. He is at the Metropolitan Club.

nomic Association.

Assistant Engineer A. M. Procter of the Brooklyn is at 1843 K street.

Lieutenant Commander Perry Garst of the Terror registered today at the Navy Department. He is at 2027 Columbia road. Lieut. Augustus C. Almy of the Wilmington is at 1019 Vermont avenue. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, superintendent of the Military Academy, is in the city by order of the Secretary of War, and is at 1321 Connecticut Avenue.

Capt. John M. Carson is at 1332 Vermont avenue.
Second Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, 1st Cavalry, was at the War Department today.
He is at 950 Westminster street.
First Lieut. Spencer Cosby of the Engineer Corps is at 1808 Massachusetts avenue on leave.
Mr. S. Elliott Richardson of Mathews county, Virginia, after a visit here of two months, has returned to his home.

Capt. John M. Carson is at 1332 Vermont

Lieut. T. S. Stevens of the navy, son of Admiral Stevens, has been reported morally and professionally unfit for promo the grade of lieutenant commander, and he will be dropped from the rolls of the navy unless the President concludes to give him another chance.

CANADA WILL CO-OPERATE

Minister Sefton's Assurance Regarding Relief for the Klondike.

What Mr. Boyle Says of His Proposed Expedition-Object of the Conference.

The Canadian minister of the interior, Mr. Sefton, and his secretary, Mr. McKenna, were waited upon at their hotel this morning by Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn of the War Department and welcomed in the name of Secretary Alger. They were then driven around the suburbs, including the Soldiers' Home grounds, until soon, when Secretary Alger, who had arisen from his bed for the purpose, entertained

his visitors at luncheon.

It is learned that Mr. Sefton, in accepting Secretary Alger's invitation to come to Washington for the purpose of consulting respecting Klondike relief measures, telegraphed that his government was heartly in favor of co-operation with the United States authorities in the effort to aid the miners in the Klondike. miners in the Klondike.

During the afternoon it is expected, that

the general plan of operations will be ar-ranged between Secretary Alger and the Mr. Boyle of Woodstock, Canada, who recently returned from Dawson City, and

who is fitting out an expedition for the re-lief of the Klondikers, joined the party at the suggestion of Minister Sefton. "I propose carrying sixty tons of provisions on my expedition," Mr. Boyle said to a Star reporter this morning. "The object of the conference is to see if the United States government will not advance more."

United States government will not advance money for increasing the amount of provisions to be transported to the Klondike to, say, 150 tons.

"The sleds for this purpose are being constructed at Seattle, and my brother has been for several weeks engaged in buying dogs through Canada and having them broken for the harness. I shall use collies, as it is a hard thing to get wolf dogs. Another thing in favor of collies is that they eat much less, and that is an important saving on such a trip as I have before me. Newfoundlards are impracticable for such work. They eat almost as much as a cow, work. They eat almost as much as a cow, and, if they get hungry and poor, you can get no work from them. I received a telegram from Oakland.

"I received a telegram from Oakland, Cal., a few days ago informing me that my new engine will be ready for transportation in a week or so. This engine is a good deal like the upright farm engines that are used to haul threshing machinery throughout the country. I shall use this on the river. The Oakland manufacturers assure me that they have a device that may be attached to they have a device that may be attached to the front of the engine which will cut up the ice and make a reasonably smooth roadway. You know, the ice there is not smooth like the frozen rivers of the United "I am willing that this government, if it

joins with me in the work of transporting supplies to the suffering Klondikers, shall place a limit on my charges for supplies to the miners there, so that, in any event, I cannot charge to exceed double summer rates this winter."

Minister Sefton will remain in Washing-

ton several days. Mr. Boyle will stay here until he hears from his partner, who is known by the delightful sobriquet of "Swift Water Bill."

DEPARTURE POSTPONED. lay in Repairing Vessels of

North Atlantic Squadron. Owing to unforeseen delays in completing the repairs to the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, their departure from New York has been postponed until January 10. It is therefore improbable that the fleet will reach their winter rendezvous at Key West much before the end of next month. So far as can be learned, the Spanish authorities have offered no objections whatever to the plan of the Navy Department involving a cruise of the fleet in the Gulf of Mexico. It is more than likely, however that the vessels will keep far enough away from Cuba to avert any possible misconstruction of the object of their presence in

MODERNIZING THE WORK.

of Gibraltar.

England Improving the Fortifications

Reports received at the Navy Department indicate that the British government is pushing the work of modernizing the great fortifications at the Rock of Gibraltar with all speed, and no less than 5,000 Spanish workingmen pass daily over the lines to and from their work on the fortifications. A large number of the heaviest pieces of artillery are being put in place, a great dock is under construction, and the plan of defense permits of the absolute protection of a vast British fleet under the guns of the fortress. Contrary to the policy pursued in some other British fortifications the soldiers in charge made no objection to an examination of the works by Ameri-can naval officers and sailors, and seemed rather proud of the strength of their posi

Late Army Orders. The leave of absence granted Second

Lieut. Anton Springer, jr., 21st Infantry, is extended two months. Col. George G. Huntt, 2d Cavalry, has been ordered to command the department of Colorado during the absence of Brig. Gen Elwell S. Otis, who is a member of the

general court-martial appointed to meet at Savannah, Ga., January 5, 1898. First Lieut. James B. Hughes, 10th Cav alry, is granted three months' leave of ab-Capt. George A. Cornish, 15th Infantry.

has been appointed acting Indian agent at the Uintah and Ouray agency, Utah. The leave of absence granted Lieut, Col. Edwin B. Atwood, deputy quartermaster general, is extended one month. Maj. George W. Baird, paymaster, has been ordered to pay the troops to December 31, 1897, at Fort Myer, Va.; Washington, barracks, D. C., and Fort Washington, Md., by person, and at Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va., and the arsenal at that

Autonomist Mayors Inaugurated.

point by express.

The Spanish minister has received a telegram from Havana, saying that the antonomist mayors of Bejucal and Juanahacoa have been inaugurated amid great enthusiasm. The dispatch says that the patriotic spirit shown at these demonstrations give assurance of the speedy realiza-tion of the good effects of an autonomous form of government in Cuba. The mayors of the two cities named are the first to take office. Each succeeds a military ruler.

Walter Middleton, a colored pension attorney of this city, has been disbarred from practice before the Interior Department and pension bureau for unprofessional conduct in collecting fees for his services and prose-cuting pension claims in violation of law. To Succeed Capt. Beck.

Pension Attorney Disbarred.

Captain George A. Cornish of the 15th Infantry has been detailed as acting agent of the Uintah and Uray Indians of Utah, vice Captain Beck, relieved.

Government receipts from internal revmue today, \$105,019; customs, \$332,129; mis ellaneous, \$12,444.

other paper in Washington, whether published in the morning or in the afternoon.

The regular permanent family

circulation of The Evening Star is more than double that of any

As a medium for unobjectionable advertisements it therefore stands unequaled and un-

approachable

CABANAS AND MORO

Sketch of the Principal Defenses of Havana.

AS SEEN FROM THE SEA AND LAND

Precautions Taken Against the Eye of Strangers.

VISITING THE PRISONERS

(Copright, 1897, by Charles M. Pepper.) Correspondence of The Evening Star. HAVANA, December 25, 1897.

Whispers of war sometimes float across the gulf. They are whispers only, and not of a kind to disturb the "buenas relaciones," the good relations which diplomacy has established between Madrid and Washington. Sometimes the army officers in the cafes give ear to other talk, and over coffee and cigars banter American friends with their plans for the invasion of Florida and the three days' march which will take them to Washington. The Spanish officer knows as little of American geography as do most Europeans, but he plans military campaigns without regard to geography. Hence his idea of a three days' march from Florida to Washington. The navy officer is better educated and better informed. Since Admiral Navarro went home with Weyler a smarter set of navy men have appeared. They talk of something besides the invasion of the United States. In their circle a word is sometimes

heard about the defenses of Havana.

Castle Moro and Fortress Cabanas, commanding, as they lo, the entrance to the harbor, are among the chief defenses of Havana. Seen from without, either from the deck of an incoming ship, from the house tops of the city or from the hills beyond, they are an imposing line of fortifications, appealing to the color brush of the artist as much as to the military instincts of the soldier. On closer view the impression is not lost. Moro has in its name the suggestion of romance and history, perhaps a reminiscence of the Moorish conquests. But the poet and the artist would go wrong there. It is Castillan for "the snout," and a rocky snout at that. The castle literally rises out of the rocks. The light house is a welcome beam to the mariner, the only hospitable sight. Cabanas, stretching beyond Moro and following the line of the hills for half a mile, is not quite so forbidding. The slope to its walls is covered with grass and vines and green bushes. The walls, black and gray, already monuments of time, show marks of age, but not of weakness. From a seaward view Moro and Cabanas are impregnable, both as prison fortresses and as defenses.

However, the strength of fortificacions is

better judged from within than from without. Cabanas especially has an interest apart from military or naval considers tions. A view of the interior of this prison, which has held so many martyrs to Cuban liberty, is opportune at a time when the aspirations and the sacrifices for free Cuba may be near realization. A government regulation, iron-clad, is that no one other than a Spanish subject shall be permitted ingress within its walls. Explanation that this means voluntary ingress is hardly necessary. Other than Spanish subjects, including American citizens, have seen the interior of Cabanas during the last three years. The theory of the regulation is that the fortress has secrets in its construction and arrangement, which other nations must not know, as though persons who go in as prisoners because they have revolted against Spain would not expose its secrets if there were any to expose. Idle as is the regulation, it is adhered to strictly. Consuls of foreign countries see their own citizens who may be prisoners outside the walls proper. They are brought out under heavy guard. When the Competitor prisorers were released they were brought to the place where these interviews are accorded, half way up the slope from the water's edge, and turned over to Consul General Lee.

Inside Cabanas.

Notwithstanding the restrictions, in company with two American friends I was rowed across the bay one visitors' day to Cabanas. We all had a notion it might be possible to see something more than the outside of the walls. In gratifying curicsity or in the quest of legitimate information it is a safe rule not to ask too many questions, but to go ahead until stopped. Relatives of the prisoners, mostly women, were toiling up the hill, carrying food and clothing. Some of the soldiers in the fortress were also returning to duty. We followed. The big tree, under the shade of which the foreign consuls await the bringing out of their countrymen who may be prisoners, was no temptation for us to stop and rest. The sentry stationed there looked at us inquiringly, hesitated a moment, and before he could challenge us we had passed along. We were in the laurel ditches, and foreigners are sometimes permitted to go that far. Nothing but immense stone walls are seen, and they disclose no secrets which

From this interior view an idea of what Cabanas really is can be had. No proper conception of the fortress can be formed by seeing it from without. The laurel ditches might better be called the avenue of laurels, for there is a promenade as well as fosses, or ditches. The trees are of unusual growth and their lustrous green foliage is a pleasing contrast to the gray walls on either side. Two or three feet beyond where the laurels end is a fresh lawn. The earth has not been recently trampled. The spot is a record of grewsome history. It is the execution grounds. Here the prisoners are brought when the death penalty is carried out. The last execution was of three bandits who had been in prison for two years. They were garroted. But the place has more tragic history than the garroting of bandits or the execution of common criminals. Cubans who were sentenced to death for the "crime of rebellion" have gone bravely to their fate here. Looking at the, wall against which the shots of the execution squad of the soldiers have spattered, fancy paints the scene. But that is of the past. Weyler's gone and Blanco is not shooting

would be of utility to an enemy.

Weyler's gone and Blanco is not shooting prisoners of war.

It is a surprise to discover that Cabanas really consists of half of something. The fortress lies by the sea. The land approach is guarded and protected by a natural rampart of hills. The great ditches have been hollowed out at their foot and retaining walls hold the hills back. In the center is the avenue of laurels. Parallel on one side the fortress. On the other side, parallel.